THE COURTS.

City Railroad Companies Not Liable for the Malicious Acts of the Brivers.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF ROUNDSMEN.

Important Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

THE MANSFIELD-FISK SUIT.

Edwin H. Bennett, alias William H. Watson lately doing business in Boston, was yesterday arrested and brought before Commissioner Shields, who held him in \$2,000 ball for examination on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy.

Judge Shipman yesterday opened the Appeal Ferm of the United States Circuit Court of the Bouthern District, the calendar of cases was sailed and the Court adjourned till this morning. In the matter of the guardianship of Kate M. Bhepherd testimony as to the appoinment of an executor was taken before Surrogate Hutchings and the case adjourned.

In the suit of Barnes against Di Vissa, which

was brought against the latter as a stockholder in the Reveille Silver Mining Company, a motion was made yesterday before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Champers, to revive the action. the defendant being recently deceased, against his personal representatives. The motion was granted on fling security for costs.

Judge Larremore, of the Court of Common Pleas, having taken such prompt action in directing a lew days since the tearing down of some unsafe buildings and rendering others sale, is likely apparently to have his hands full of this kind of business. The buildings Nos. 307 East Fifty-fith street and 479 Canal street having been reported to him nasafe, he gave an order yesterday to have the facts in each thoroughly examined into by a referee. If this double vigilance in the way of complaints and prompt judicial action continues, the safety of human life will be specially guaranteed against any jurther disasters from unsale build-

Joste Mansfield got a judgment for \$25,700 against Lucy D. Fisk, administratrix of the estate of Colonel James Fisk, Jr., on two promissory notes given to her by Colonei Fisk. It is one thing to get a judgment and another thing to get the money. Motion was made yesterday before Judge Van Brunt, holding Special Term, Supreme covered evidence. It is claimed that the money derived from the sale of bonds for which the note of \$15,000 was given was applied by Colonel Fisk to the purchase of a house for Miss Mansfield in Twenty-third street, Judge Van Brunt took the papers, reserving his decision.

In the suit brought by Hannah Basek against the owners of the yacht Rambler for damages, on account of the death of her husband through being hit by a wad from a cannon on board of the facht while firing a salute, the facts of which have been fully published, a motion was made yesterday before Judge Robinson, of the Court of Common Pleas, where the case is being tried, for a dismissal of the complaint. The motion was denied and the trial will be continued to-day, and will probably occupy a day or two.
Several motions were made yesterday before

Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, to dismiss the complaint in the suit brought by the Odells, as heretofore reported, to recover damages on account of the horses attached to their carriage taking fright from seeing a pile of flagstones in the street and running away. Against Williamson, one of the defendants, it was held that there was not sufficient evidence to substantiate any ground for damages against him, but on taking further testimony the Court thought otherwise, and the trial will proceed to-day as against the original delend-

RIGHTS TO THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY. Jacob Cohen, in April, 1872, was driving a light Broadway and Catharine street, on his way to the Catharine street ferry. The latter street was blockaded with vehicles, compelling Mr. Cohen to bring his conveyance to a standstill, in doing which the hind wheels stood upon the track of which the hind wheels stood upon the track of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. The driver of a car told Mr. Cohen to get out of the way or he would run into him. Mr. Cohen said he could not get out of the way until the wagons ahead of him moved away. Letting up his brake, and it being a down grade, the car driver started up his horses, running the car against Mr. Cohen's buggy. The result was that the buggy was upset, and there was almost a realization of the old nursery legend:—

Just 601 down

Jack fell down And broke his crown, And Jim came tumbling after.

And Jim came tumbling after.

The fact was Mr. Cohen was seriously hurt, saying nothing of the damage to his vehicle. He brought suit against the railroad company for \$2,000, and the case came to trial yesterday pefore Chief Justice Monell, in the Superior Court. After the testimony for the plaintiff had been submitted, setting forth the facts stated above, a motion was made to dismiss the complaint. The motion was urged on the ground that the car driver was not in the discharge of his duty at the time; that while he railroad company had a right to cause the rethe railroad company had a right to cause the re-moval of any obstacle in the way of the cars, no power was delegated to the driver to exercise the right in a violent way, and that therefore the friver, not the company, was limble. Judge Monell took this view of the matter, and granted the mo-don dismissing the case.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BAIL.

Kate Hissing some two years ago brought suit in the Superior Court against William Hart for damages for alleged seduction under promise of marriage. She obtained a judgment against him for \$772 31, including costs. Meantime Daniel Scmidt and George Dumser became his bail in \$500 each, the pail making them respectively amenable to the process of the Court. They claim that they surrendered Hart to the Sheriff in January last, and that subsequently he gave "bail for limits." Shorily after this the Sheriff returned "defendant not found." On this state of facts application was made before Judge Curtis, nolding Special Term of the Superior Court, on behalf of Semidt and Dumser to be exonerated from bath, such application following a sub-propriat against them by Wississian and State of the Superior Court of the Superior Court of the Superior Court, on behalf of Semidt and Dumser to be exonerated from bath, such application following a sub-propriat against them by Wississian State of the Semidural Semigraphy of the Semidural Semigraphy of the Semigraphy of the Semigraphy of the Semidural Semigraphy of the Superior court, on behalf of Scinidt and Dumser to be exonerated from bath, such application following a suit brought against them by Miss Hissing to recover from them the amount of the judgment granted in her layor. In a decision given yesterday Judge Curtis denies the application. He says that it cannot be sustained because it was not made before a failure to comply with the undertaking. In reviewing the syldence at the trail he dwells upon the fact that defendant, after seducing the plantiff, went to Europe, leaving her and her child entirely destitute, the latter, as he states, "after some months perishing apparently from want," He says also in this connection that the "defendant displayed a remarkable degree of baseness, crucity and niggardly meanness," Although these attending circumstances and also the charge that flart had been let of through becaulary considerations had nothing strictly to do with the legal question before him, he could not help referring to them. Touching the legal question, he concluded his opinion as follows:—"The due administration of justice requires that bail should be herd to a reasonable degree of vigilance in surrendering their principal when they choose to do so for had on ecompelled to wait month after month for the enforcement of his legal rights under a judgment."

VERDICT AGAINST A RAILROAD COM-PANY.

George L. Dale, while on a train of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, bad his cloow slightly out of the window as the train was crossing a bridge over the Passaic River. The side of the bridge came in contact with his cloow and severely injured the arm. He brought suit against the railway company for damages, and the case was tried yesterday in the Supreme Court, Circuit, beiore Judge Lawrence. It appears that the bridge was built by the Morris and Essex road, whose track was of a narrower gauge than the defendant's road, and the accident was attributed to the bridge not being wide chough for the broad cars of the latter line. A verdict of \$2,000 was rendered for the pisintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. West vs. Board of Assensors; West vs. Same; herson vs. Same.—Granfed. Duniap vs. same.—Granfed. Memorandum. SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT-PART 2.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Cohen and another vs. Bancroit.—Case settled. ROBBING AN ILLINOIS MAN.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

By Judge Curtis.

Criukshank vs. Wheelan.—Motion denied with \$10 costs of opposing to defendant to abide the event of the suit.
Hissong, by guardian, vs. Hart,—Motion for exonoration of defendants ball denied. Opinion.

New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company vs. Raiston et al.—Plaintiff's default opened on payment of the defendant's costs of February term, and also trial fee and stenographers lee and fees of defendant's witnesses for March term. Cause, when restored assigned for trial on the first Monday of April.

By Judge Monell.

Holbrook, receiver vs. Orgier, &c.—The case must be properly engrossed with the findings of fact and law and will be ordered on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

In the matter of the unsafe buildings Nos. 307 and 309 East Fifty-lourth street; in the matter of the unsafe building No. 479 Canal street.—Orders granted.

MARINE COURT.

MARINE COURT.

By Chief Justice Sica.

William R. Stuitz vs. George Harrison and others.—The motion for a new trial on my minutes is denied. The defence is that the note in suit is one of several procured from the defendant Harrison by a traudulent device, and that his mental condition at that time was so infirm as to expose him easily to deception. The testimony given by both parties was conflicting; the jury saw and heard Harrison himself relate the whole transaction, and their verdict must be taken to assert that, in their opinion, he was not imposed upon by the alleged fraudulent conduct nor through his own alleged mental weakness. That verdict was neither against evidence or its proper weight. This being so, it is of no legal value in this case whether the plaintiff is a holder for value or not before maturity. I charged the jury that the equities were open as between the parties to this cause, and the jury have found those equities in favor of the valuable character and good faith of the consideration of the promissory notes. The order on this decision can be settled by either party on two days' notice.

Hecht vs. Celler and others.—Motion for new trial on my minutes devied. The evidence was amply sufficient and clear to prove that the title to the property levied agon was in the plaintiff and not in the debtor, against whose property the execution was issued. The estimate of damages was in accord with the settled rule of the law. The order on this decision can be settled by either party.

Donan vs. Pfancenschlag.—Motion on my

law. The order on this decision can be settled by either party.

Donan vs. Pfannenschlag.—Motion on my minutes for new trial denied. The ana enormia need not be averred, and the evidence as to the plaintiff's physical condition was properly admitted, as a circumstance tending to show the character of the trespass.

Alice Muichinock vs. Daniel B. Magill.—A verdict in lavor of the plaintiff is directed by the Court to be entered upon the special findings of the jury, after a consideration of the question of law reserved at the trial. The damages are estimated at \$509, as in my opinion the contract price is prima facie the measurement of damages. It is not an action for breach of contract, but upon a contract executed so far as plaintiff is obliged by its terms, the burden of proof, if any diminution of that damage could be admitted, being upon the defendant. No such proof was offered. The decisions in Wilson vs. Martin and Spencer vs. Halstead (I Denio's Rep., 602-507) do not affect what I conceive to be the proper view of the present cause.

Betty Jacobs, ws. S. Jacobs, Motion for a new Betty Jacobs vs. S. Jacobs.—Motion for a new trial denied.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Juage Sutherland. PETT LARCENIES-PRISONERS SENTENCED. Julia Devoe, who was indicted for stealing, on the 9th of this month, \$1 65 from the person of Ernestine Bick, while he was passing through Grand street, pleaded guilty to an attempt. The accused was a widow, having a little child, and in view of this fact the Judge sent her to the Pent-tentiary for six months.

James Reed, who stole seventy-five cents from H. R. Mooney, in Chatham street, on the 11th inst., pleaded guity to an attempt to commit that offence.

Eilen Sheridan was tried and convicted of the minor grade of larceny, the charge being that she stole, during the months of June and July of last year, \$35 worth of silverware from Barnum's Ho-tel, where she was employed. These prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

AN ACQUITTAL. Charles A. Blair, a colored man, was tried upon a charge of cutting Jane Clark, a white woman, in the head with a knife, on the 28th of February. A large number of witnesses were examined, and at a late hour in the afternoon a verdict of not guilty was rendered.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judges Bixby, Murray and Kasmire. When case No. 11 was called at this Court yesterday morning a handsome girl, aged about eighteen, was brought from the box by an officer and arraigned at the bar. A well dressed lady at the same time mounted the witness stand, picked up the soiled Bible in her closely gloved, dainty little the soiled Bible in her closely gloved, dainty little hand, kissed it, and, in obedience to the mandate of Sergeant Quinn, sat down and taked out loud. She swore that the young prisoner at the bar had stolen from her a sacque valued at about \$13. When the accused was asked what sue had to say she pleaded guilty, but it subsequently transpired that her mother had given her the sacque. Mary Drake, the complainant, stepped down, and Josephine Wagner, the prisoner, was brought up. She told the Judge she did not want to go to jail, and prayed that they would send her to some reformator; institution. Her prayer was granted, and she was sent to the House of Mercy.

MR. BERGH AGAIN IN COURT. Yesterday, for the first time in a month, Mr. Bergh graced the Special Sessions court room with his lofty presence. He appeared against Henry Berebin, whom he charged with atrocious conduct in driving a horse with a nail-sore hoof.
With his usual zeal ne lorced the case to a conviction, and Berchin was fined \$10. At this juncture Mr. Bergh did a thing which astonished
everybods. He moved that the fine be reduced to \$3, as the man was very poor and needy. The astonished Judges looked at Bergn, at one another, at the prisoner, and then reduced the fine.

TOMBS POLICE COURT. Before Judge Kilbreth. BURGLARY.

On the night of the 21st of March the store of William Snell, No. 127 Elizabeth street, was entered and \$50 worth of property stolen. Among the missing articles was a clock, the key of which was produced in court yesterday morning. The entrance to the place was made through a door leading from the hallway, the lock having been picked. On the night in question Officer McKinley, of the Fourteenth precinct, saw Nicholas Mc-Donell passing through Elizabeth street with a Doneil passing through Elizabeth street with a clock in his possession. The next morning he heard of the burgiary, and since that time he has been looking for McDoneil, whom he arrested yesterday. On his person was found a key, which Mr. Shell recognizes as that belonging to his clock which was stolen. McDoneil, who says he is not guitty, was remanded, in default of \$1,000 bail, to appear for trial at the General Sessions.

FALSE PRETENCE.

On Monday morning a man named Henry Loeser went into the store of George G. Genio, No. 71 Gold street, and stated to the clerk, Mr. Haines W. Sullivan, that he was sent from Messrs, Henry W. Sullivan, that he was sent from Messrs. Henry Ritter & Co. to obtain four dozen Morocco skins. The Ritters being customers, Sullivan gave him the skins and he departed. Later Sullivan learned that Ritter & Co. had not sent for the goods, and the police were informed of the inct. Yesterday Officer Sullivan succeeded in arresting Loeser, who, when arraigned, denied the charge. Committed in default of \$1,000 to answer.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW. The following persons were held in \$100 bail each for violating the Excise laws:-William Brunges, No. 175 Chatham street; Andrew Peterson, No. 165 Chatham street; David Stevens, No. 105 Chatham street; Henry Reymers, No 155 Chatham street; Federick Ottman, No. 464 Pearl street; Charles Me yins, No. 464 Pearl street; Berstreet; Charles Me.yins, No. 464 Pearl street; Jacob Hess, No. 464 Pearl street; Ldward Peterson, No. 149 Chatham street; Frank Voss, No. 153 Chatham street; Mary Racduer, No. 157 Chatham street; Frances Benseller, No. 167 Chatham street; Her-man Borger, No. 191 Chatham street; John Finken, No. 175 Chatham street; Robert Kehier, No. 2 New Chambers street.

ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT. Before Judge Sherwood. ROBBED IN A LIQUOR STORE

Patrick McManus and John Hines were arraigned at the above court yesterday on a charge of stealing a silver watch from Thomas H. Lopez, of No. 507 East Thirteenth street. On Monday night Mr. Lopez was in a liquor store in East Thir-Lopez was in a liquor store in East Thirteenth street, and pulled out his watch to look at the time. The two men above mentioned were standing near him. Hines snatened the watch out of Lopez's hand and passed it to McManus, who ran out of the store and up Thirteenth street. He was followed by two boys named Louis Andrem and Patrick McCabe, who catled the attention of Officer Kennedy arrested McManus and found the watch in his possession, and a short time subsequent to also arrested Himes. Judge Sherwood held the prisoners in \$1,000 bail each to answer.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET COURT. Before Judge Murray.

Henry Smith, no home, was held for trial on a

harge of stealing a value and umbrells from J. R. Van Deuser, of Michigan City, limois. The two articles were valued only at \$20 and were recov-ered by the police from the accused.

DRIVING HANDCARTS ON THE SIDEWALES. Three prisoners were arraigned charged with driving handcarts on the sidewalks, which is a violation of the city ordinances. People generally seem not to be aware that this is an offence, and the prisoners being of this class they were dis-

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

273, 274.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 2—Held by Judge Westbrock.—Nos. 482 %. 1158, 1176, 1276, 330, 468, 1000. 1600 %, 778, 1374, 1384, 1382, 2256, 1526, 2408, 2250, 1392, 1038, 2251, 1314, 2238, 1705, 1822, 672, 1094 %, 1376. Part 3—Held by Judge Lawrence.—Nos. 77, 831, 917, 823, 929 %, 1023, 1037, 1079, 1009, 2565, 2429, 1033, 1013, 685, 981, 241, 443 %, 537, 533, 537 %, 1307, 1119, 1031, 2661, 835.

SUPPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

1009. 2505, 2429, 1033, 1013, 655, 981, 241, 443½, 537, 553, 5675, 1307, 1119, 1031, 2561, 835.

SUPPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Moneli.—Nos. 1245, 939, 899, 933, 949, 1011, 313, 1031, 1051, 621, 985, 941, 961, 881, 597. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 1022, 1012, 1116, 1054, 1123, 1139, 862, 1170, 1174, 1176, 1096, 1132, 1094, 1016, 1052.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until Monday, April 6.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Held by Judge Robinson.—Nos. 1412, 1428, 1093, 1194, 1625, 1.03, 1431, 1430, 1248, 1249, 624, 677, 967, 1312, 251½. Part 2—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—FRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Spatiding.—Nos. 1885, 1199, 1663, 1025, 1768, 1831, 1834, 1836, 1885, 2843, 1651, 3193, 3365, 1895, 1898, 1890. Part 2—Held by Judge Spachimsen.—Nos. 2016, 2017, 3175. Thursday, 25th inst., motions for new triats will be heard.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. John Madden, Francis McArdie and Thomas Kennedy, ourglary; Same vs. John Mondat, reionious assault and battery; Same vs. Daniel Earle, Latham Mitchell and John Leonard, grand larceny; Same vs. George W. Edwards, grand larceny; Same vs. Curistiana Nielson, grand larceny; Same vs. Curistiana Nielson, grand larceny; Same vs. Curistiana Nielson, grand larceny; Same vs. George W. Edwards, grand larceny; Same vs. George W. Edwards, grand larceny; Same vs. Curistiana Over And Terminer.—Held by Judge Barrett.—The People vs. Bryan Lawrence, robbery; Same vs. George Smith, burglary; Same vs. William Stevens, Over And Terminer.—Held by Judge Barrett.—The People vs. Bryan Lawrence, robbery; Same vs. George Smith, burglary; Same vs. William H. Chambers, laise pretences; Same vs. Thomas Smith, petit larceny; Same vs. William H. Chambers, laise pretences; Same vs. Thomas Smith, petit larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS. ALBANY, March 23, 1875.

ALBANY, March 26, 1016.
MOTION.

No. 19. Turner vs. Reges.—Motion to open the default. Samuel Hand for the motion, William H. Robertson opposed. The Court took the papers.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 308. Mary Cook, administratrix. &c., respondent, vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant, and by John C. Strong for respondent.

A. P. Laning, of counsel for appellant, and by John C. Strong for respondent, vs. Mortimer L. Fowler, appellant.—Arrued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant.—Arrued by Samuel Hand, of counsel for appellant, and by Edward B. Merritif's respondent.

No. 282. In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks, &c., to acquire lands in New York for a parade ground.—Submitted.

No. 310. William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The People, &c., defendants in error.—Argument resumed. The case is still on, and it is understood will occupy the entire time of the Court to-morrow.

Adjourned to Wednesday, March 24, at ten octock A. M.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions were handed down in the Court of Appeals to-day:

Motion denied, with \$10 costs,—Genet vs. Daven-Notion to correct rendition denied.—Mapes vs.

port.

Motion to correct rendition denied.—Mapes vs. Suyder.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Lowrey vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; Moore vs. Rand; Hale vs. Patton; Heard vs. The City of Brooklyn; First National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of Lyons vs. The Ocean National Bank of the city of New York.

Order reversed, without costs as to either party.—Alexander vs. Benneit.

Judgments affirmed, with costs.—Campbell vs. Burch; Dowlin vs. Crary; Cesar vs. Karuiz; Booth vs. Eighmire; Bissell vs. Torry; Brown vs. Eiwell; Myers vs. Willard; Eten vs. Luyster; Decker vs. Stickles; Moran vs. Curren; Pardee vs. Fish; Stowell vs. Chamberlin; The People ex rel. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of New York; The People ex rel. The Bieerker Street, &c., Railroad Company vs. The Same; Dale vs. The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; Bush vs. Hicks.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted.—Kervains vs. The People.

CALENDAR.

CALENDAR.

Day calendar for Wednesday, March 24, 1875Nos. 143, 147, 148, 150, 151, 303, 305, 158.

THE SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1875. Paris, Texas, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this Court.

On motion of Mr. Joseph Casey, Clinton Lloyd. of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Wilson, Myron H. Black, of Dubude, lowa, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 474 (assigned). David Bailey et al., appellants, vs. The Pacific Railroad Company et al.—The argument in this cause was continued by Mr. H. A. Cloxer and Mr. B. A. Hill, of counsel for the appelless, and concluded by Mr. George F. Edmunds for the appellants.

No. 528 (assigned). John M. Balley, late Collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—The argument of tals cause was commenced by Mr. Solicitor General Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

No. 474. Bailey et al. vs. The Pacific Railroad Company; Maguire et al. and two other cases—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Missouri.—These are suits to enjoin the collection of taxes assessed against the Pacific Railroad for 1869, under the authority of the general laws of the State. The complainants are stockholders who sue, the Board of Directors of the road having refused to higher the question of the validity of the tax—for county, State and school purposes—against the capital stock of the of Washington, D. C., was admitted to practice

the road naving refused to litigate the question of the validity of the tax—for county, state and school purposes—against the capital stock of the company. The judgment on demurrer was against the bill, and the case is brought here on the point made that by certain laws of the State, which constitute a contract between the State and the road, the capital stock of the latter cannot be taxed, the act requiring all assessments or State revenue to be made on the property of the road, and not upon its capital stock. The State defies the statiterly contract, and maintains that exemption will not be presumed and cannot be derived from the act by a proper construction of its language. It is also said that this is not a case for equiry jurisdiction; it is only when the tax is wholly hiegal or fraudulently authorized that injunction will ite. James Boker for appellant; B. A. Hill for appeilee.

OVER THE KILLS.

The Staten Island and New Jersey Suspension Bridge bill has become a law by its passage through the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey, and as soon as the interested parties can agree upon plans for its construction the work will be commenced. Most of the landholders and taxpayers on the island are in tayor of the bridge. having become convinced, by the severe weather of the past winter, that it is the only way in which quick transit between the Island and New York can be secured. It is proposed to erect the bridge commencing at a point at New Brighton, with a pier resting on the Mills rocks in the middle of the Kills, a distance of about six hundred leet, and extending to Constable Point on the New Jersey side. It will be about one hundred and thirty feet above low water mark, with a space of five hundred feet for the main channel. All west of that on the Jersey side is a reef of rocks, and has never been navigable for vessels of any description. At the starting points on both sides the land is sufficiently high to secure good anctorages. The capital stock of the company is \$1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to \$4,000,000. The following named gentlemen of staten Island, New Jersey and New York are the incorporators:—Henry G. Stebbins, William Butier Buncan, Budiey S. Gregory, Nehemiah Perry, Abram S. Hewitt, John C. Green, Daniel Low, Jacob H. Vangerbilt, Charles Butler, Charles H. Hamilton, Thomas Bond, Richard Patrick, John A. Austin, William H. Davidge and C. K. Hamilton, Jr. resting on the Mills rocks in the middle of the

ART SALE.

An important sale of pictures, made up of the private collection of Mr. Gandy, a well known ellector, and of others belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Talbot Onphant, will be sold at anction to-day and to-merrow, at the Somerville Art Gallery. The collection contains quite a num-ber of works of great merit, by our foremost American artists. Some admirable works by Church and Kensett are nung on the walls.

- 6

VENUS IN TRANSIT.

Further Views of Her Track at Asia and the Antipodes.

FAVORS OF EASTERN IMPERIALISM.

Victories Made Defeats by Atmospheric Vicissitudes.

The following documents have been sent to the Transit Commission at Washington by the chief astronomers of the United States scientific expeditions at Tasmania and Chatham Island, and by Lieutenant M. S. Day, United States Navy, from tions made by those gentlemen during the transit of Venus last December. We have already published the reports of the observers at Pekin, New Zealand and Nagasaki (Japan) and hope to obtain ere long the statements of the expeditionary parties who were stationed at Viadivostock (Siberia) and Kerguelen Island, in the South Indian Ocean.

THE OBSERVATIONS AT TOKIO. REPORT OF PROFESSOR DAY.

Tokio, Japan, Jan. 22, 1875. Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:-SIR-I have the bonor to inform you that in comcliance with a request received from the Imperial to His Imperial Majesty the Mikado the transit of Venus on the 9th of December last. I was also successful in getting two sets of observations (with the assistance of my associate, Mr. Arai Ikunoski), copies of which I nerewith enclose, hop-ing they may prove of some interest to the Transit of Venus Commission. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant MURRAY S. DAY, Lieutemant United States Navy.

Licutement United States Navy.

Observations of the Transit of Venus, Taken at the Palace Grounds of the Mirado, akasaka, Tokio, Japan, December 9, 1874, Lat. 35 Deg. 40 Min. 42 Sec. N., Lon. 139 Deg. 44 Min. 22 Sec. E. Set No. 1.

Taken with a portable astronomical transit (Wirdemann, No. 3); time noted with a sloereal chronometer (Negus, No. 1,549), which was fast of Greenwich sid. time 1m. 03.358, and was losing daily 0.378. Weather clear. Average temperature 73 deg. F.

Contacts,	Chronometer	Time.	Remarks.
lst external. lst internal. 2d internal. 2d external.	6h. 56m. 7h. 23m. 11h. 14m. 11h. 42m.	33s. 55s.	(Approximate.) Very good time noted at breaking of ligament. Very good, time noted at making of ligament. Tolerably good, time noted at breaking of ligament.

Observer, Lieutenant Murray S. Day, United States Navy; Surveyor in Calef, Kaitakushi of Hokkaido.

Set No. 2.

Taken with a ten-inch theodolite (Würdemann, No. 164); time noted with a Greenwich mean time chronometer (Negus, No. 1,550), which was slow of Greenwich mean time 2m. 27.18a, and

Contacts.	Chron	ometer	Time.	Romarks.
lst external. lst internal. 2d internal.	2h. 6h.		08s. 80s.	Time not noted. Very good time noted at breaking of ligament. Very good time noted at making of ligament.
2d external.	6b.	27 m.	16s.	Tolerably good time noted at breaking of ligament.

THE PARTY AT VAN DIEMEN'S LAND. REPORT OF PROFESSOR C. W. RAYMOND. CAMPBELL TOWN, Tasmania, Dec. 13, 1874. Professor SIMON NEWCOMB, United States Navy,

Washington, D. C.:-My DEAR SIR-I know you will be anxious to near in detail the results of our observations at this observatory, so I write without delay by __t steamer that leaves Hobart Town. I have not thought it necessary to make any official report to the Admiral at this early day. This letter will give you all the information concerning our doings which you will require, and the report can be put

ent we are very busy closing up our work. Contrary to our expectations, which were founded on meteorological records and all the information we could obtain, we have had a very bad season here for our work. Nevertheless, as far as preparatory work is concerned, I think you

in better shape after my return, for just at pres-

will find we have done everything you expected. My observatory was got in perfect working order at an early day and has been kept so to this time. Up to the day of transit we had frequent drills, and when we could not get the sun, as was often the case, we frequently drilled without him. We had our last drill with the sun on Monday, December 7. The weather was partly cloudy and hazy, but the sun shone out brightly at short intervals throughout the day, and we had a very thorough drill indeed, taking many good photographs, including contact pictures. On Tuesday, December 8, it was cloudy all day. The sun was not seen. The day was spent in completing the necessary preparations and in reading and explaining finally the instructions of the Commission and my own

the instructions of the Commission and my own general order for the day.

MAKING BRADY FOR THE GREAT DAY.

The SKY was watched all night 12 order to take advantage of any sudden break that might occur especially to determine the azimuth of transit instrument but no stars were seen. In the morning the sky was full of rain clouds, the wind blowing a little west of north, and, when the party assembled at the observatory at halt-past seven o'clock A. M., in accordance with orders, it was raining quite hard.

The storm gradually increased, until the rain poured in torrents. Occasionally distant thunder was heard. My orders for the day were, nevertheless, carried out as far as practicable. The chronometers were compared and put in their

theless, carried out as far as practicable. The chronometers were compared and put in their proper places. The electrical connections were all examined and the contacts made good, and the chronograph was put in circuit. Of course the adjustments of the photographic telescope could not be examined or the errors measured, but this was uone immediately after the transit. Otherwise everything was done as it would have been done if the day had been fair.

Tairty minutes before the computed time of first contact I took my place with my volunteer aid, Colonel Letibridge, in the equatorial house. The equatorial was set for the planet at first contact, and at the chronometer time of computed

equatorial was set for the planet at first contact, and at the chronometer time of computed first contact the chronometer time of computed first contact the chronometer state of the photographic corps took their station in the photographic house at eleven A. M. in accordance with orders, and stood sliently at their posts atthough the rain was pouring hopelessly outside. Mr. Tituman could not put up the small telescope in the open air, as was intended. He therefore superintended the arrangements generally outside the equatorial course.

A GLIMPSE CAUGHT AT LAST.

At about quarter past twelve the rain suddenly ceased and the sun appeared shining dimly

At about quarter past tweive the rain suddenly ceased and the sun appeared sinning dimiy through the clouds. I instantly threw open the shutter, took my place at the equatorial and saw the planet dimiy quite near the edge of the sun, but well beyond second contact. I then made an attempt to measure the strip of light between Venus and the nearest point of the sun's limb, but without much success, probably on account of the heavy clouds which were continually drifting across the sun. At about one P. M. a violent storm of wind and rain commenced, and operations temporarily ceased. In the photographic house operations were commenced, under Mr. Tittman's supervision, as soon as practicable after the appearance on, as soon as practicable after the appea be sun. When the rain ceased the nell vision, as soon as practicable after the appearance of the sun. When the rain ceased the nebostat and its clockwork were instantly mounted, adjusted and set in motion, and a few photographs were taken by watching for opportunities through breaks in the clouds. At about ten minutes to two o'clock the storm ceased and the sky cleared a little again. Quite a number of measurements of distances were obtained at this time, although the sun was only visible at intervals. The photographing was resumed when the sun reappeared, and was continued throughout the day whenever the sun was visible. I observed the taind contact at the equatorial. About the time of contact light clouds were driving over the sun and planet. The planet seemed to me to gradually assume the pear shape. No snooting out of the planet towards the sun's limb at or near time of contact was observed. The sun's limb was much agitated. The phenomena at centact seemed very much like those observed with the artificial transit at Wassington, but the uncertainty seemed greater apparently on account of the agitation of the sun's limb. The cloudy link between the planet and sun's limb just before contact seemed wuch more confused.

RESULTS OF THEIR LABORS.

During the day we obtained 55 full-sized photographs and 77 Janssens between third and fourth contact. The full-sized photographs are nearly all good, although they were all taken through noies in the clouds. A few of them look as shough they nad been sat on when they were damp, our Janssen apparatus worked first rate at drill. We had perfected it and the drill to such an extent that we could have easily taken 750 pictures with it on a clear day between first and second contacts. We have rup off since places of Janssens at a nour We have run of single plates of Janssens at about an average of 1s. for each picture, and five plates at an average of about 2s, for each picture, in-cluding changes of plates and all gelays. I had un-intention of running the Janssens of first contact longer than about 10m., nowever, which would

have given me about 250 pictures, because the instructions seem to be explicit on that point.

I did not intend to take any Janssens of fourth contact, because the Commission by ve given no instructions to that end and because we could very easily have run off all our plates without Janssens, and I am convinced the full-sized plates are far more valuable. It would be a nice sounding thing to do to take 1,500 pictures at contacts; but if I had done it I should have expected a good scoiding on my return. For this reason we had no fourth contact Janssen apparatus ready, but when I decided to take them we quickly made one by punching a new hole in the first contact apparatus.

ratus.

As we were in a great hurry the aperture was not made as smooth as it might have been, and so our Janesens are a little rough and unshapely around the edges. The sun's and planet's edges come out sharp and clear, and, of course, this will make made and are sharp and clear.

around the edges. The sun's and planet's edges come out sharp and clear, and, or course, this will make no difference to you, as you don't require photographs of holes, but after the beautiful plates which we made at drill these unsightly ones are not pleasant. Immediately after the observation of the third contact I commenced measuring cusps, and got about five measures (ten readings) through intervals in the clouds. They are all good ones, I believe, for the sun shone out brightly at the intervals. Very near the fourth contact a heavy cloud passed over the sun. It remained about two minutes, and when it passed away the planet was gone. I must not fortest to say that the chronograph made an automatic and unmistaxable record of every photograph taken, including Janssens.

Corrections of position.

After the transit was over the adjustments of the photographic telescope were examined and found correct, and observations were made to determine the errors in level and azimuth of the photographic telescope. The iron rod was carefully measured. In the evening, although stars could only be observed at intervals on account of clouds, a fair time set was observed, including good azimuth stars. On the whole, I think we may claim a fair success at Campbell Town. We have had observations enough to give us splendid time, and our photographic adjustments are all first class. The errors have been determined three times a week (generally) instead of twice, as the instructions say; so what we have got ought to be valuable.

At all events we are ahead of Hobart Town and Melbourte. Howeld and the property and the property and the property that the cord.

At all events we are ahead of Hobart Town and Meibourne. Hooart Town, I am told, got no contacts and no measurements; in fact, they did not use their equatorial at all. We got more init sized photographs and more Jansseas than they did. As for Meibourne, Ellery telegraphs that they got second contact and a few Janssens. So I have done better than I should have done had I gone to Victoria. I lorgot to mention that the day after the transit was a perfect day, and that there has not been a cloudy 9th of December here for the last nine years! Such is luck! Very truly yours. CHARLES W. RAYMOND.

Chief of Party at Campbell Town. At all events we are ahead of Hobart Town and

THE WORK ON CHATHAM ISLAND. ELABORATE PREPARATIONS WITH DISHEABTENING

RESULTS-MR. EDWIN SMITH'S ACCOUNT. UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP SWATARA, PORT CHALMERS, New Zealand, Jan. 13, 1875. DEAR SIR-I regret that my report from

Chatham Island must give some disappointment. The Swatera anchored in the harber of Whangaroa, Chatham Island, on the evening of October 19, 1874. The next day every one went to work with a will to succeed that was very commendable, and before the Swatars left, on October 26, our camp was settled and observations for time obtained. Much bad weather followed, but by watching our chances and often having only ten minutes clear sun or stars at a time, the whole apparatus was well adjusted and the party well drilled before the 1st of December. The 4th, 5th and 6th of December were fine days, but on the 7th one of those storms began to which there seems there will be no end. About eleven A. M. on the 8th the clouds began to break and the sun to come out at intervals. At half-past one P. M. every man was at his station. The first contact was lost in clouds, but, shortly after, I was able to make a few measures of the after, I was able to make a few measures of the cusps, though the sun and Venus were so faint through clouds as to be scarcely visible without a shade glass. The second contact was also lost. At intervals the sun came out faintly, and such observations as were possible were made with the equatorial. About five P. M. it began to rain, and nothing more was seen of the sun till about ten minutes after the transit was over. It then came out for a moment only. At no time during the transit was the sun perfectly clear of clouds, and, though no opportunity was lost, only twenty plates were exposed. Of these only threten show any image, and only eight are worth anything. All these have clouds on them, as the print I send will show. Fourteen days of bad and cloudy weather followed without observations, except a set of reversed photographs on one day.

Our disappointment has been great, but I ennestly hope the little we have obtained will be of value. By the same mail that I write I send a package of four books—one quarto, containing a duplicate record of all the photographic and equatorial work; one octavo, containing aduplicate of time observations, and one octavo, containing duplicate of time observations, and one octavo, containing duplicate of time observations, and one octavo, containing duplicate of time observations, except the comparison of chronometers for longitude. This will be forwarded at chatham on account of clouds.

FOSITION OF THE STATION.

The longitude deduced from the first comparison is west II hrs. 46 min. 39,35sc., and the latitude from a preliminary reduction is 43 deg. 49 min. 02 sec. Magnetic observations were also made at Chatham and will be lorwarded at a later date. After the transit a survey of the station and surroundings was made, a rough tracing of which send with this letter. While at Chatham Island every member of the party enjoyed good nealth. Instead of finding cannibals we met with some very pleasant people, who gave us every assistance they could. I cannot close this letter without cusps, though the sun and Venus were so faint

BOARD OF HEALTH.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPER HOUSE DRAINAGE-WEEKLY REPORT OF THE SANITARY BUREAU-VITAL STATISTICS.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health took place at two o'clock yesterday after-noon, President Chandler presiding. A large amount of unimportant routine business was transacted.

A lengthy communication from Superintendent Day, of the Sanitary Bureau, relative to improper house drainage, was read and referred. It set forth the importance to the public health of proper precautions being taken in the construction of water pipes, closets, soll pipes, cellar drains and sewer counections, and showed by statistics that miny latal diseases were generated through negminy latal diseases were generated through neglect or laise economy in this particular. He urgently recommended, as a sanitary measure, that the Board of Health solicit the co-operation of the Department of Public Buildings in making it imperative upon architects to submit to the Superintendent of Buildings specifications of the plumbing in all houses in process of construction, a copy of which should be on file in the sanitary Bureau for the use of citizens and inspectors. The communication concludes:—"Some sanitary lessons would thus be taught the plumbers and architects, the attention of the public would be directed to this most important subject, and the work of the inspectors would be greatly facilitated."

The following is a comparative statement of cases of contagious diseases reported at the Sanitary Bureau for the two weeks ending March 20, 1875:—

March 13. March 20.

The following is the weekly report of the Regis-

The following is the weekly report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics:—

There were 330 deaths reported in this city last week against the 306 which were verified for the previous wers. The decrease occurred in the mortality from pathisis, smallpex diptheria and generally from those declases which had been unusually prevalent, indammatory affections of the lunds excepted, triphtheria was charged with 38, scariatina with 2, smallpex with 17, typhold rever and measles with no castle during the week. Puerperal diseases, which caused 20 deaths in the previous week, in as many different localities of the city, were charged with 18 deaths last week. It was not in hospitals but in crowded dwellings that nearly all the cases occurred.

The death rate fell from 32.65 per 1.000 the first week in March, to 29.30 the second week and 1.6 30 per 1.00 last week. In er rates of mortality in the cutes of the West and Southwest have increased during the past three weeks. The twenty one ciner clines of great Bruiain reported for the first week of March an average equal to 30 per 1.00 annual death rate, London reporting its rate at 28 per 1.001, Giasgow at 32, Inverpool at 32 and Dublin at 35 per 1.000. Fairs reported 2.55 per 1.000, and in the previous week Berlin gave its rate at 31.2; Hamburg, 37; Vienna, 32.8 per 1.000 inhabitatis

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The question as to who was the favorite in the race for the Superintendentship of Roads was decided vesterday by the appointment of Colonel James Mooney, of Morrisania, to the position. The King Kalakana bills have not yet been

Tee Law Committee will make their report on

the charges preserted against Comptroller Green, and which they have been investigating for some weeks oack, week after next.

There was the usual crowd of workingmen in the corridors of the City Hall yesterday hoping to get a treet for work. But the tickets were few and far between.

CITY LEGISLATION.

THE ALDERMEN'S ACTION ON THE MAYOR'S LATE MESSAGE-COMPTROLLER GREEN AND HIS ME-MORIAL RUSINESS REBUKED.

At the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen vesterday, held to consider the Message of the Mayor of the 18th 10st., the Law Committee, to whom the Message was referred, presented through its chairman, Mr. Purroy, the following report: -

through its chairman, Mr. Purroy, the following report:—

The Committee on the Law Department, to whom was reterred the special Message of His Honor the Mayor of Marca 18, 1875, respectfully beg leave to report:—
In our opinion the various matters referred to in the Message of His Honor are of such vital importance to the interests of this city as to urgently demand caim consideration and prompt action upon the part of this Board, speaking and acting with the authority which of right belongs to the elected representatives of the people. We sincerely regret that the time afforded to your committee has been so very finited as to precinde that thorough discussion of the questions raised in the Message to which their importance justly entities them, however, after careful consideration and mature deliberation we are pleased to be able to report that we fully and hearthly concur in each and every one of the views and recommendations so clearly and forcibly presented by His Honor the Mayor. Especially do we agree with him in the opinion that the unrestricted and independent powers now possessed by the several departments to undertake and pro-sente public works and incurbiligations in the name of the city without the consent or approval of the common Council and without the ability in the Board of Apportionment to withhold the binds by which such obligations must be paid, are powers which of necessity prevent the harmonious working of the municipal machinery and necessitates the constant increase of the burdens of an already heavily taxed community. Not only is this the case, but the whole system itself is in direct violation of every principle of republican government. The Common council is, or at least ought to be, the legislature of the city and every departments should be subject to its supervision and control. With it all public works of whatever kind or cannacter should originate, and the departments should only be the instruments for carrying its resolutions and ordinances into effect. Such was the case in the

change should be at once had in the legislation affecting this city by which the sole management of the affairs of New York should with all its consequent responsibility be again restored to the Common Council. Each year its memoers are elected by the people, and we believe that the safest guarantee that any officer will perform faithfully and well the duties intrusted to him will always be found in his direct accountability to his constituents. If this be not true then the whole system or republican government in this country is egregiously and latally at fault.

The Mayor reminds us that the public debt of this city has now reached such an enormous figure that we may well pause and consider maturely whose great resources have as yet been but little developed, and if they are not to remain so public improvement and expenditure are absolitely necessary. These two facts present a problem which, in our opinion, can only be solved by the more harmonious and economical administration of the powers of the city government at the hands of some one responsible body, as well as "by a wise and efficient management of our finances by competent officers." To secure this desired result legislation is necessary, and we think that it is the duty of this Board to use whatever influence it possesses in one strong effort to obtain it. As before stated, want of time alone has prevented us from the consideration of each of the Mayor's recommendations in detail; we can only reiterate that we mill and heartly agree with this in all his views and especially in those relating to city assessment bonds, Croton water supply and the management of the dock and law departments. If your nonorable Board agree with this committee and determine that the interests of the city demand some additional legislation, then we believe that the sole right to specify what that legislation should be and to memorialize the Legislature in its behalf resides in the Mayor and Common Council, and we respectfully protest against the indignity offered to your hon offered to your honorable body when any subordinate of the city government arrogates to himself the right of speaking to the Legislature at
the representative of the whole city. In conclusion your committee, with a view to carry intecific the wise views and recommendations of His
flower the Mayor, respectfully recommend that a
special committee from your honorable body be
appointed to meet and consult with the Counsel
to the Corporation for the purpose of drafting
such laws as they may deem necessary for the
interests of the city, and of presenting them, after
they shall have received your approval, to the
Legislature and urging their immediate passage.

HENRY D. PURROY.
E. J. SHANDLEY.

When the report was read Mr. Gross moved that

When the report was read Mr. Gross moved that the Mayor's Message should be taken up, point by point, and discussed so that members could openly consider the details and give a full expression o their views.

Mr. Gilon moved as an amendment that the re

ar, Glob moved as an amendment that the report of the Law Committee be adopted as the expression of the Board.

Mr. McCarthy advocated the adoption of Mr.
Gross' motion, and in speaking in layer of it said
that the Board should not act bastily in so important a matter. He said that the issue of revenue bonds was a question which needed thorough
consideration. As an illustration of the way the
Board of Revision did its work, he cited a case
warer, in 1838, a contractor got a contract for the where, in 1839, a contractor got a contract for the building of a sewer under the old Croton Acqueduct Department. It was completed in 1871. The assessment list was made out and sent over to the Board of Assessors, where it was kept for one month and then the Board of Revision got it. The list was kept by the Board nearly three years, although there was not a single valid colection against it. The Board finally passed it. The total amount represented in the contract was \$100,000, and yet the amount of interest the city had to pay on this was \$28,000, and it was only last month that the taxpayers began to pay their assessments for this work. "This case," said Mr. McCarthy, "is only one in a thousand."

Mr. Purroy took the view that Mr. Gross' and Mr. McCartoy's motions were not inconsistent. As the special committee to be appointed (if the report was adopted) to draw up wastever laws have deemed necessary for the welfare of the city

report was adopted) to draw up weatever laws they deemed necessary for the welfare of the city would have to submit them to the Board, when a full discussion could be had upon them, the better way, in his opinion, would be for the Board, then and there, to adopt the Law Committee's report. This view of the case was finally accepted, the report was adopted and the following committee was appointed:—Messrs, Purroy, Shandley, Billings, Gross and McCarthy.

The Board then adjourned.

JOCKEY CLUB BETTING BOOKS.

The following is the latest state of the odds on the Withers, Belmont and Travers Stakes, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club:-THE WITHERS STAKES.

Turent.	
Aristides 5 to	
Chesapeake 6 to	
King Bolt 8 to	
Rhadamauthus. 10 to	l Volcano 15 to 1
D'Artagoau 10 to	1 Alton 20 to 1
Sangara 10 to	Examiner 20 to 1
Jo Cerns 10 to	1 Probability 25 to 1
Ascott 10 to	1 Babylon 25 to 1
Reientless Colt. 10 to	Miss Austine 30 to 1
Lord Zetland 12 to	1 Dougias 30 to 1
Ascension 15 to	Heien Ward 30 to 1
BELWO	
Hyder All 5 to	
Chesapeake 6 to	1 Tom Ochiltree. 12 to 1
Aristides 7 to	1 Orphan Boy 12 to 1
	1 Ozark 15 to 1
	1 Warwick 15 to 1
	1 Letaps 15 to 1
	I Lord Chive 15 to 1
	I Scramble 20 to 1
	1 Gyro 25 to 1
	1 Gasconde 25 to 1
	I Young Bonnie 30 to 1
TRAVE	
Hyder Ali 7 to	
Chesapeake 7 to	
King Bolt 8 to	
Wille Burke 8 to	
	1 Ozark 20 to 1
	1 Lord Zetland 20 to 1
Caroline 10 to	1 Holorook 25 to 1
Sangara 10 to	1 Miluer 25 to 1
Bayminster 12 to	1 Heatnerbell Colt 25 to 1
St. Martin 15 to	1 Douglas 30 to 1

HORSE NOTES.

Joseph Donahue has purchased from Mr. August selmont the bay filly Beatrice, by Kentucky, dam imported Bernice. As a two-year-old she has made quite a sensation, winning the Hopeful Stakes July 8, 1873, at Monmouth Park, and the Thesplan Stakes seven days after, at the same

Thesplan Stakes seven days after, at the same place. As a three-year-old she was not placed in the Withers stakes June 6, 1814, at Jerome Park, and was equally nofortunate in the Alabama Stakes, ton at Saratoga July 26 lest.

Betting books have been opened on the Westchester cup and the Juvenine Stakes, to be run at Jerome Park on the second and third days, respectively, of the coming spring meeting. For the Westchester Jeonings Ballankeel heads the list, 5 to 1 being offered, while Laurence & Lorihard's Shylock, the winner of the race last year, is marked at 6 to 1. Then came Lewis & Co.'s Vandalite and P. Lorihard's Saxon, 7 to 1, followed of Hitchesak's Limestone, McDaniel & Co.'s Madge, Litteli's Reform, Donahue's Unipepper, Paryear's Fadiageen, Catheart's Kaul and others are 12 to 1. In the Juvenile Stakes, a race just as much a pusse to owners as to outsiders, the odds run from a to 15 to 1, several standing at the former figures.